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BTA COMMENTS ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

AU041228 Sofia BTA in English 1135 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA commentator) -- The news of the scheduled Gorbachev-Reagan meeting carry [as received] the hope for changes to the better in the development of the Soviet-American relations.

An evolution in this direction will undoubtedly bring about a favorable change in the world political climate. This is quite natural because the Soviet-American relations are decisive in the determination of the global situation.

The Geneva meeting of the two leaders could become a starting point of the blocking of the arms race and of the adventurist course adopted by certain aggressive circles on the other side of the Atlantic. The hopes of the world public are directed in this direction.

One look at history will show that the top level meetings between the leaders of the two most poweful countries of our age have had a calming effect upon international life, even if those meetings have not resulted in the signing of agreements. Such are the expectations concerning hte eleventh Soviet-American summit.

Of course one can not nourish any illusions that the road leading to the overcoming of the current crisis in the Moscow-Washington relations will be an easy one. The United States have done a lot during the past six years since the Vienna meeting to increase tension. The nonratification of S.A.L.T. 2, the deployment "cruise" and "Pershing 2" missiles on West European soil, the implementation of military and the strategy programs, which endanger the existing parity of strength and the strategy aimed at waging space wars characterize the unprecedented complexity of the background of the Geneva talks.

It is now necessary to direct the American doctrine of arms race which aims at destablizing parity towards a search for mutually beneficial agreements.

The Geneva meeting reflects in the greatest possible degreee Moscow's willingness to achieve understanding through negotiations. The summit meeting, from this point of view, is an important means in the Soviet Union's policies directed at normalizing Soviet-American relations. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has emphasised a number of times and with utmost clarity the need to overcome the crisis in the Soviet-American relations on the basis of equality and equal security, the need to dynamically develop these relations, which will be to the benefit of the two countries and to the benefit of the whole world.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO GROMYKO ON ELECTION

AU041638 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] To Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Dear Comrade Gromyko:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on my behalf I send you most cordial and fraternal greetings on your being elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to this highest and most responsible state post is an expression of the great confidence and recognition on the part of the Leninist party and the Soviet people, of your great contribution to implementing the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and to putting into effect the CPSU strategic line on perfecting socialist society in the USSR.

Our people see in your personality a consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, contributing all forces and energy to further increasing the economic and defensive power of the USSR, improving the well-being of the Soviet people, and strengthening the unity and cooperation of the socialist community's countries. We know you as a fierce fighter for lasting peace, mutually beneficial cooperation, and social progress throughout the world, and against imperialism and the threat of a new nuclear catastrophe.

The Bulgarian Communists and working people sincerely respect you as a great friend of socialist Bulgaria and tireless fighter for the indestructible and vital Bulgarian-USSR friendship and the joint course of the BCP and the CPSU on the comprehensive alliance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

Dear Andrey Andreyevich, please accept our best wishes for good health, happiness, and new and great successes in your highly responsible activity in putting into effect the Leninist Soviet internal and foreign policy, and for the comprehensive prosperity of the great Soviet country, worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress, and the triumph of our common communist ideals.

BTA REPORTS ON AGCA'S 2 JULY TESTIMONY

AU030932 Sofia BTA in English 0714 GMT 3 July 85

[Text] Rome, July 3 (BTA special correspondent Mira Todorova and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- An in-depth probe of Agca's accusation and a step-by-step verification of details was yesterday's business of the court at the second trial in the papal assassination attempt.

A new point of yesterday's hearing came when the prosecutor was called to speak. Dr. Antonio Marini tried to clear up the repeatedly raised questions which to this very day have failed to get a definitely convincing and reliable corroboration.

The prosecutor demanded that the facts which do not correspond to the truth be ignored. Of course, that would mean to shatter the whole prosecution case against the Bulgarian nationals, but the prosecutor's intention was more limited: He wanted to scrap the contradictions and discrepancies in Agca's testimony at the different stages of his slanderous mission.

Agca was obviously straining every nerve to patch up a more or less coherent composition in relating the facts, but his replies were awkward and wooden. When he went back to the "Bulgarian connection" subject, there was a deepening impression that he was desperately trying to keep afloat, mainly by calling to mind the outline of his previous testimony. He realized that the constant contradictions discredited him and was trying to seem credible by starting every sentence by "as I have already said," and then he would go off telling what he had said never before.

A sudden effusion of Agca's drew the attention of those present. He asked, quite unexpectedly and without any apparent link to the sequence of questions, to see the notes and the letters which had been found on him at his arrest. "There is something written by a friend of mine and is an excerpt from the Gospels...."

Anyway, the judge had to summon a professor of Arabic to court and handed him the document to be translated for the next hearing. Indeed, it is rather odd that such a text from Agca's notes has not yet been translated into Italian.

The prosecutor directed his questions to a detailed description of Agca's actions over the three days preceding the attack: May 10, 11 and 12, 1981. Agca, who must have more than once repeated this story before the investigators, now could scarcely put his account together. Which did not prevent him from indicating the involvement of the Bulgarian nationals Ayvazov, Vasilev and Antonov, in a somewhat modified combination as compared to his previous ones, but still as active participants. Evidently, after the two "think-over" periods in his cell, Mehmet Ali Agca has decided to clutch, as a drowning man at the straw, at the "Bulgarian connection". It is the only chance he counts on for a change for the better from his present plight i.e. that his slander would be rewarded some day....

In the meantime, Agca got in a fix and, faltering at every world, he explained why and how he had written the letter telling the world he had committed the shooting. He refused to take the entire responsibility for that inspired epistolary declaration, only to implicate whom he calls Vasilev-Kolev in its composition. Vasilev had allegedly prompted him to write such a letter so that to create the impression that he was an assailant acting on his own. He also blamed Vasilev for providing information on the pope's schedule for the days of May 13, 17 and 20, 1981. Vasilev had allegedly told him about the pope's appearances in public and visits so that, in case the attack failed on the 13th, another bid could be mounted on the 17th or the 20th May. Entirely muddled was Agca's explanation as to how and when he had summoned his "Grey Wolves" accomplices to Rome. When the prosecutor pressed his demand to have these details specified, the only coherent thing which Agca could say was that they were his subordinates and obeyed him. That is why he had ordered them to be prepared for a longer stay in Rome, from May 10 through 25. If the May 13 attack had miscarried, Agca was contemplating to leave for Naples or Florence to wait for the next date, while his accomplices were allegedly to stay at Ayvazov's. Still more precisely, not at his flat, but in the apartment upstairs (?) [punctuation as received] Indeed, what a sophisticated and dangerous plot, involving your next-door neighbours and all but total strangers: No backing opportunity should be missed....

The prosecutor asked: "Why have you planned to escape alone, leaving the rest behind?"

Agca replied: "Because I was the most wanted one. I was sought after in 150 countries."

The courtroom reaction was, naturally, a burst of laughter. It turned out that the most wanted one could hang around all over Italy, while the obscure small fish had to hide in the flat.

Telling about his scouting of St Peter's Square before the attack, allegedly together with Vasilev and Ayvazov, and returning (just in passing, without stressing the claim too much) to the T.I.R. as the possible means of their escape from Italy, Agca reeled off som excessively odd statements. Once he referred to one of the Bulgarians as Vasilev-Kolev, and on another occasion he said "Kolev, i.e. Ayvazov". In describing the day before the shooting when they had allegedly gone on their last scouting by 12 noon, he said Todor Ayvazov failed to turn up. "Perhaps he had some family engagements," Agca was so generous to concede. It turns out that at the crucial point of an intricate plot which was bound to rock the whole world, one whom Agca claims to have been a principal engineer stays at home and sees to his family engagements!

The presiding judge, evidently sick and tired with Agca's incredible quibbles, again drew notice to his endless lies. "Yesterday (on Monday -- corr. note) I changed my version", Agca observed undaunted. "I told different things to mislead. Yesterday, for instance, I switched over from P-2 to the Bulgarians."

Court president: "And what shall we think of you when you never cease lying?"

Agca: "You were going to think there was something wrong, that things were not going as they should...."

The prosecutor insisted on clearing up the accusatory contention that at the Hotel Vitosha Agca had met with Bekir Celenk and with...the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia Malenkov. The prosecutor reminded him that in pretrial testimony he had claimed he had met in Iran with the Soviet citizen Kuzichkin who had put him in touch with Malenkov. But later on Agca had himself categorically retracted this version. How come that this name, Malenkov or Lilenkov, reappears now? Agca pretended he did not understand the question, which was repeated for his benefit several times. Agca said Kuzichkin had come into play at the time for reasons which he would not disclose, as to the rest, he provided no comment.

Agca did not complete his phrases. It was obvious that he was trying to concentrate, to pick up, from a number of versions, precisely the one he had to stick to. He found it difficult to link events in a logical succession.

The ANSA news agency reported yesterday that Prosecutor Marini had tried to upgrade the Turkish terrorist's credibility and, indeed, Prosecutor Marini left an impression that he was seeking to locate a "Bulgarian connection" at all costs.

The court will hold its next hearing on Thursday.

CSSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Group

AU041444 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the visiting delegation of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly led by its chairman Mr Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Stressing the very good development of Bulgaro-Czechsolovak relations, Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the current meetings between members of the two countries' parliaments will be particularly important not only for the expansion of interparliamentary ties but also for the further strengthening of cooperation between the countries.

He emphasized the respective possibilities to deepen the socialist integration both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis and observed that every success in this direction helps consolidate the socialist community.

Mr Alois Indra accentuated the usefulness of the parliamentary talks held here on questions concerning the socio-economic development of the two countries, as well as the work of the two parliaments.

He said they have exchanged particularly interesting experience in the sphere of socialist democracy. The guests showed special interest in the state-cum-public principle of governing some sectors, established in Bulgaria.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation will leave the country later in the day.

Indra Addresses Journalists

LD042203 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Ladislav Sakal, our permanent correspondent in Sofia, was present at a meeting of journalists with Comrade Alois Indra at the end of his official, friendly visit to Bulgaria, at which he evaluated his talks with the Bulgarian partners.

[Sakal] Our visit, Comrade Alois Indra said, just like the previous exchanges of official parliamentary delegations at the highest level, took place in a spirit of traditional friendship and the continual deepening of bilateral relations and cooperation between our countries in the interest of their nations and the cause of socialism and peace. This was fully confirmed in the talks with representatives of the Bulgarian People's Assembly, headed by its Chairman Stanko Todorov; with party and other representatives of regions, cities, and enterprises; and above all with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, which was the culmination of the visit.

In the course of the talks, full identity of views on the basic questions of the international situation, on the evaluation of the construction of advanced socialist society, and on the increasingly demanding tasks of socialist parliaments were noted.

The historical role of our common closest friend and ally, the USSR, and our active support for its peace initiatives were stressed. Both sides also stressed the necessity of a constant strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA. In the course of talks with Bulgarian partners, readiness was expressed to strengthen and broaden, also on a parliamentary line, efforts for the prevention of a nuclear disaster and for the full renewal and development of the policy of equal and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

We and our Bulgarian friends, Comrade Alois Indra stressed, valued very positively the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and spoke in favor of their constant deepening. They are already at a high level in all spheres. It is good that the standard and extent of our economic cooperation, and above all their higher forms, are on the increase. An example of this was seen by our deputies during their visit to a combine making Madra trucks in Shumena which is cooperating successfully with the Liaz plant in Jablonec. Naturally, problems also exist but the decisive fact is the existing political will on both sides to solve them.

We have spent a lot of time on parliamentary work. The constant growth of demands on the activity of the highest representative and legislative bodies in an advanced socialist society, in the interest of the development of socialist democracy and the necessity of a more frequent exchanges of experiences, was confirmed.

It was thus a visit which has fulfilled its political and working goals. I think that by our modest share, we, together with our Bulgarian hosts, have contributed to the further deepening of friendship and all-round cooperation between our nations, Comrade Alois Indra said today at a meeting with journalists in Sofia.

Departs 4 July

AU142029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] The CSSR parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, departed a short while ago from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Comrade Stanko Todorov and other officials.

ZHIVKOV RECIEVES NEW ENVOYS, DISCUSSES TIES

Meets FRG Ambassador

AU31822 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council received today the newly appointed ambassador of the F.R.G. to Bulgaria Dr. Hans Alfred Steger who handed the president his credentials.

Assessing the state of the relations between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. as good, Mr. Todor Zhivkov emphasised his conviction that there is a mutual readiness and desire to broaden the bilateral contacts.

The political dialogue at different levels between the two countries is having a considerable impact upon the entire scope of their relations and is contributing to the clarification of their positions on important internation issues. This is undoubtedly a positive fact, whose significance is further enhanced in the conditions of the current contradictory and complicated international situation, Mr. Todor Zhivkov said. Emphasising that Bulgaria is deeply concerned over the growing pace of the arms race, and the actual threat of the militarization of space, he expressed his hope that sense, political realism and the statesmen's feeling of responsiblity will prevail and that this will lead to concentrated efforts to lessen the threat of nuclear annihilation in the name of the creation of trust and a more favorable international climate in Europe and world-wide.

The ambassador of the FRG pointed to the significance of the numerous high and top level political meetings for the good bilateral relations and for their further successful development. He noted that economic cooperation is an important stabilizing element of these relations and stated that there is still a lot to be done in this field. We are interested in developing our cooperation with Bulgaria in the field of trade, industrial cooperation and tourism, the ambassador of the F.R.G. stated. He spoke in favor of the development of the cooperation between the two countreis in all fields to the benefit of peace in Europe and all over the world.

Meets Austria's Tarter

AU031756 Sofia BTA in English 1659 GMT 3 Jul 85

["Bulgaria-Austria: Upgrade Development of Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Austrian relations are undergoing an upgrade development, Bulgaria's State Council President Todor Zhivkov said today receiving the credentials of the newly appointed Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria Mr. August Tarter.

Mr. Todor Zhivlov stressed with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing on the solid basis and cover several spheres. The political contacts are active, trade and economic cooperation is deepening and the cultural exchange between the two countries is broadening. This is an expression of the friendly feelings between the two peoples, of their wish to live in peace and understanding and of the striving and readiness of Bulgaria and Austria to contribute in conformity with their possibilities to the establishment of an atmosphere of security and trust in Europe and the world.

The Austrian ambassador also stressed the excellent relations between Bulgaria and Austria and pointed out that it is possible for them to be deepened and broadened and for new spheres of cooperation to be established. The traditionally active trade can be further promoted. Not only large but small and medium sized Austrian industrial enterprises as well, are showing interest in broadening their activities in Bulgaria. New impulses should be constantly given to economic cooperation, the ambassador said.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV-REAGAN NOVEMBER MEETING

LD042231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Commentary by Bohumil Horak]

[Text] Bohumil Horak comments on the announcement that CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet in Geneva:

[Horak] Even though there are more than 4 months before Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan's meeting, this event became the center of attention immediately after it was announced. No wonder. The November meeting will be the ninth overall Soviet-American summit meeting but Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan's first personal meeting. Geneva will be the stage of a Soviet-American summit for the first time.

The world media, in their first considerations and reaction to the announced meeting, concern themselves with the question of what the agenda will be. The majority agree that a whole number of important questions will be discussed in Geneva, from overall international relations, in particular the limitation and reduction of armaments, to U.S.-USSR bilateral relations. There is a general conviction being expressed that the meeting between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the American President may create prerequisites for removing the dead end in Soviet-American relations, and may become an effective means of overcoming disagreement.

A total of 6 years has passed since the last Soviet-American summit in Vienna. This is an exceptionally long period in political life, especially with regard to the position and role of the USSR and United States in international relations. There are a number of unresolved questions separating both countries. The present level of mutual relations is being described as one of the lowest in history.

The fault lies exclusively with the American side. The USSR has emphasized at various opportunities that it is prepared to improve relations with the United States for the benefit of both sides. At the April CPSU Central Committee session, Mikhail Gorbachev said, among other things: If we generalize both the positive and negative experiences from the history of Soviet-American relations, and by these I mean both in recent and past history, we must say that the most sensible thing is to look for ways to consolidate relations and build a bridge of cooperation; naturally, to build it from both sides.

The most frequent example of Soviet willingness and readiness is the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium messages to the American President on the occasion of today's American national holiday. In this message, the USSR calls on the United States to join it in its efforts to strengthen peace and international security, and expresses the conviction that the USSR's readiness will receive a favorable reaction from the American side. These are clear words calling for a clear reply from the American side.

If the United States revises its present standpoints, which, to put it mildly, are nonconstructive, and if it does not limit itself in this to meaningless rhetoric, then there is hope that the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan may become more than just a polite act of protocol.

RESULTS OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION VIEWED

LD032149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Commentary by Bohumil Horak: "Stability and Continuity"]

[Text] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which has just ended, has been described by Western press agencies as one of the most important in the history of the USSR. With a dash of sensationalism they were attempting, just as other Western media, to force on their readers, listeners, and viewers the idea that the results of this session are a great surprise. There is, of course, no lack of speculation about what changes can be expected in the near future in Soviet domestic or foreign policy. Even the most stubborn Kremlinologists, however, must admit two fundamental facts: The man elected to head the Soviet state is one whose political, professional, and moral qualities, as well as his deep knowledge, are beyond any doubt; and the attention given by the world to the Supreme Soviet session proves the high authority of the USSR in international relations.

Political observers and commentators recall the great contributions of Andrey Gromyko to the creation and realization of Soviet foreign policy. At any rate, his 28-year tenure as foreign minister is convincing proof in itself. During his time in office, Andrey Gromyko made more than 200 trips abroad, during which he met with all the important world statesmen, including nine American presidents.

In the West they often try to give the USSR various recommendations and advice on what path is should take, whether in economics or domestic or foreign policy. The same thing is happening now. The basis of these recipes is fundamentally the same. The USSR should renounce its revolutionary ideology, Marxism-Leninism; this would, in harmony with the expectations of bourgeois ideologues, lead to the weakening of both its economic potential and its authority in international relations.

The results of the session of the CPSU Central Committee, just as the session of the Supreme Soviet, leave no doubt that the strategic line of the CPSU and the Soviet state are not changing. The USSR continues its determination to struggle for peace and against the danger of war, as well as support cooperation among and the independence of nations. In domestic policy and the economy this means a further deepening of socialist democracy and a continued increase in the standard of living of Soviet citizens and the efficiency of the Soviet economy. During the period of active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will plan the main directions for developing and perfecting socialist society until the year 2000, the responsibility of each communist is, thereby, increased.

The members of the CPSU and all of Soviet society, as can be seen from the results of the session of the Supreme Soviet that has just ended, are preparing to fulfill new demanding tasks that will lead to speeding up the economic and social development of the country. Here lies the strength and authority of the Leninist policy of the USSR. Here also lies its stability and continuity.

BRATISLAVA COMMENTS ON BUSH VISIT TO W. EUROPE

LD042215 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush visited seven countries in Western Europe: Italy, the FRG, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, and Great Britain, from where he left today for the United States. Editor (Bohuslav Geczy) comments on his talks:

[Geczy] The trip made by Bush had two aims: first of all to get the support of the NATO allies for the U.S. adventuristic plans for the militarization of space; and secondly to soften the growing differences between the United States and Western Europe in trade and economics.

About the plans for the militarization of space: Bush himself said before the trip that in Western Europe they have not yet received such an understanding as the White House would expect and that the allies are only worried. Let us say straight away that they are rightly worried; and this not only about the possible technological reign of the United States, but also about the possible consequences of this nonsensical and above all dangerous program for the militarization of space. As the Soviet PRAVDA wrote in this connection, at this stage it is clear that the "star wars" program is playing the role of an unpenetrable wall which closes the way to achieving concrete results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

It is difficult to say whether Bush was successful in his "star wars" canvassing, but this, it seems, is not at present important to the White House. The White House, in its obsession with the militarization of space, is willing to be quite happy with minimum support. Bush himself made this clear in Bonn when he hinted that he is not insisting on intergovernmental agreements because the participation of private firms and concerns is possible. This was well commented on by (Mike Rompholt), director of the British firm PR Computers and Telecommunications, who said that the aim is to establish trade contacts with West European countries, bypass governments, and tell them that no matter what they think, their companies want to take part in the program. These words by (Mike Rompholt) can be repeated in the present tense because a number of firms in the FRG, France, and Great Britain are working actively on the program. On issues of consolidating trade differences between the United States and Western Europe, no change was expected. Bush did not even attempt a compromise during talks with Jacques Delors, chairman of the EEC commission; he made it quite clear to him that the White House does not intend to change its protectionist policy because it is through this policy that it wants to solve its problems at the expense of its allies.

HUSAK TELEGRAM CONGRATULATES GROMYKO ON ELECTION

AU041908 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on his being elected to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko:

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and people of the CSSR, and in my own name I congratulate you sincerely on your being elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Your election to this high and responsible post is evidence of the deep trust and respect that the Soviet people have for you as an important representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state. It is an expression of recognition for your exceptional merits in implementing the policy of the CPSU, the flourishing and growth of the international authority of the USSR, and the great ideas of Lenin, to which you have been dedicating your talents, energy, and rich experience for decades.

It is with warm sympathy that we follow the broad-based drive of the Soviet working people aimed at the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan and at the activation of Soviet society in preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. The efforts of the CPSU leadership to assert the acceleration of economic and social development in the spirit of the decisions made, in particular, at the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee represent for us an inspiring experience in takling current tasks of developing socialism in our homeland.

The Czechoslovak people greatly appreciate the principled Leninist foreign policy of peace enacted by the USSR, its resolute struggle to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe and secure peace in the world. They hold in high esteem your creative and rich personal contribution to the struggle for peace and progress, freedom of the peoples, and peaceful coexistence.

Our people fully support the initiative-filled proposals and steps of the USSR aimed at easing international tension, halting the arms race, and preventing the militarization of space. They are resolutely in favor of further reinforcing the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, which is a reliable guarantee of their peaceful development as well as of defending world peace.

In the CSSR we highly regard the friendship and truly fraternal ties between our peoples, this was convincingly reaffirmed by the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army. We greatly appreciate your share in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance. We take sincere pleasure in the fact that our ties are becoming firmer year after year, that contacts along party and state lines are intensively developing in all spheres of social and economic life. New vistas for the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have been opened by the recently adopted "Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR Until the Year 2000."

Accept the assurance that we will continue to seek the deepening and development of our ties of alliance for the benefit of the people of both our countries.

I wish you, dear Andrey Andreyevich, good health and many successes in your responsible work for the well-being of the Soviet people and the all-round thriving of the USSR, in the interest of the joint struggle for socialism and peace in the world.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

LD041624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation headed by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the federal government, returned to Prague today from its official, friendly visit to Mongolia, which took place at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government.

The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; other deputy premiers of the federal government Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Vratislav Vajnar, minister of the interior.

PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS 40TH CEMA SESSION

LD031417 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have discussed the results of the 40th CEMA session which took place from 25 to 27 June in the Polish capital, Warsaw.

They expressed appreciation of the fact that in the complex international conditions of the world economy, particularly the increasing tension and undermining of normal international economic relations by the aggressive circles of imperialism, especially American imperialism, the economic, scientific, and technological potential of the CEMA member-states is continuing to strengthen.

They voiced unanimous agreement with the conclusions of the 40th CEMA session on coordinating the national economic plans for the period 1986-1990. They stressed the need to make use of all opportunities to further develop cooperation and specialization, to speed up scientific and technological progress, and emphasized the crucial importance of coordinating economic policy for deepening and improving mutual cooperation and working out the coming 5-year plans.

They also supported the cooperation program of the CEMA member-states for the economical and rational use of material resources up to the year 2000.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government expressed the conviction that the results of the 40th CEMA session will contribute to the consistent implementation of the conclusions of the economic consultative session of CEMA member-states, and that their fulfillment will be an important benefit to the Czechoslovak economy.

They approved the activity of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 40th CEMA session and adopted measures for the implementation of its conclusions.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD032125 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, today received at Cernin Palace in Prague William Lufers, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the CSSR.

They assessed the situation in the relations between the two countries and the possibilities for their development. They also talked about the most significant questions of the current international situation.

CHNOUPEK MEETS IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD282002 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Director-General for Political Issues of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Mohammad Reza Sadr who handed him a message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The two officials discussed Czechoslovak-Iranian relations and some international issues.

11th SESSION OF PEOPLE'S CHAMBER BEGINS

Proceedings Reported

LD041555 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann opened the session in the People's Chamber building in Marx-Engels-Platz at 1000 hours. At its start the meeting commemorated Deputy Kaethe Dern, who died on 16 April this year. She was a member of the Democratic Women's League [DFD] parliamentary group and had belonged to the People's Chamber ever since 1949.

As the first item on the agenda, Horst Sindermann introduced as a joint motion of all parliamentary groups the statement on the appeal by the USSR's party and state leaders to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries. The statement fully supports this message of peace and cooperation. The deputies unanimously adopted the document.

The president of the People's Chamber introduced the Law on Local Elected Assemblies in the GDR as the next item on the agenda. The bill was presented by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of and in the name of the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Stoph said the bill fulfills the task set by the 10th SED Congress of checking the responsibility of the local state organs at the individual levels of management and of newly formulating the law in accordance with the level of development reached. It is primarily a matter of linking central state management and planning more purposefully with local initiative. New possibilities for the work of local state organs have arisen from the dynamic development of society and these were taken into account in the bill.

In agreement with the SED program and the socialist Constitution, the bill determines the growing responsibility of the local elected assemblies in the further shaping of developed socialist society. Stoph stressed that, in accordance with the tried and tested practice of our socialist democracy, the bill resulted from broad, joint work. As a result of this democratic consultation, 3,235 proposals for amendments and alterations were submitted.

The legal regulations are based on the new requirements for the integrated activity of the local elected assemblies and in their councils that result from the increasingly intensive interlocking of the political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural tasks and the tasks assigned in national defense. Stoph said the bill is based on the principle of increasing the contribution of the local state organs to implementation of the new stage of the economic strategy. Starting from proven experience, it improves the conditions for the local elected assemblies in fulfilling their responsibility as working bodies in accordance with the new demands. The intended regulations aim at increasing the role of the meetings of the elected assemblies as the most important form of collective works of the deputies elected by the people.

The chairman of the People's Chamber Constitution and Law Committee, Prof Wolfgang Weichelt, recommended that the deputies pass the bill. Constitutional and legal examination of the bill has established that its provisions fully agree with the principles and text of the Constitution and the requirements for further shaping of developed socialist society, all of which were elaborated at the 10th SED Congress.

The Presidium received requests to speak in the debate from all parliamentary groups.

Deputy Monika Werner, mayor of Henningsdorf, gave full approval to the bill on behalf of the SED. It follows the proven path for the development of socialist democracy and consolidation of the worker and peasant state, both of which represent the interests of the entire people, she said. The bill is supported by the alliance of all classes and sections of the people and by the trusting cooperation of all the parties and social organizations. It creates conditions for forging ever closer the indestructible link between the socialist state and its citizens, between the voters and the elected. Monika Werner stressed that in the bill the constitutional right of every citizen to co-determination and participation is further extended.

Approval was stated for the Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany parliamentary group by Deputy Alfons Piatkowski, chairman of the Thomas Muentzer agricultural production cooperative in Menz, Magdeburg Bezirk; for the Christian Democratic Union group by Deputy Baerbel Behrens, head of the House of Culture in Neuzelle, near Eisenhuettenstadt; for the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany group by Deputy Lothar Koehler, chief engineer at the Wassertechnik und Projektierung Wasserwirtschaft enterprise in Halle; for the National Democratic Party of Germany group by Deputy Wilfried Stern, master joiner in Kroepelin, near Bad Doberan, Rostock Bezirk; for the FDGB group by Deputy Christian Neubert, foreman, fitter, and trade union official in the Fritz Heckert machine tool combine parent works in Karl-Marx-Stadt; for the Democratic Women's League group by Deputy Annelotte Hochaus, head of a kindergarten in Erfurt; for the FDJ group by Deputy Andreas Uhlig, youth work team leader in the Wohnungsbaukombinat Berlin; and for the Cultural League group by Deputy Heinz Hofmann, vice president of the Cultural League.

The law on local elected assemblies was passed by the deputies unanimously with a show of hands. In accordance with a proposal of the Constitution and Law Committee it comes into force on 1 September 1985.

The Law on the Consular Treaty between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola of 6 October 1984 was moved by Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer.

The Law on the Treaties between the GDR and the Kingdom of Belgium on judicial assistance in criminal cases and on making claims for maintenance and the recognition and enforcement of maintenance claims of 12 December 1984 was moved by Minister of Justice Hans-Joachim Heusinger.

The three bills had been discussed by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Constitution and Law Committee and their acceptance was recommended to the plenum. The deputies approved the laws.

In item 6 of the agenda, the People's Chamber dealt with the written budget accounts for 1984, in which it is stressed that intensively extended reproduction was the determining factor for economic growth. Of special importance is the further acceleration of labor productivity. Last year, the lowering of unit input and costs contributed considerably to the dynamism of national income. On this the state finances have continued their stable development.

Further successful implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy made it possible in 1984, too, to guarantee and improve further the material and cultural standard of living reached by the people. Allocations for housing, for example, amounted to over M11.7 billion. According to the report, the publicly owned combines and enterprises -- from whose net income, as a result of the high growth in performance and efficiency over 78 percent of the total income of the state budget came -- played a decisive part in the stable development of the state finances.

The deputies unanimously confirmed the 1984 budget accounts and discharged the liability of the Council of Ministers.

On the proposal of the Council of State, the People's Chamber elected Anneli Kroemke and Joerg Arnold as justices of the GDR Supreme Court. The Presidium had received a letter on this from the chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker.

For deceased Deputy Kaethe Kern, the People's Chamber confirmed as the last item on the agenda the candidate to succeed her, Christine Weller, as a deputy of the People's Chamber and member of the GDR Labor and Social Policy Committee. Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League [DFD] had submitted a relevant written motion of the DFD.

Statement on USSR Peace Appeal

LD041043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- The text of the GDR statement on the Moscow appeal adopted by the People's Chamber today is as follows:

The GDR People's Chamber welcomes the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. It fully supports this peace and cooperation message, which indicates to the states and nations constructive paths to understanding and substantive negotiations.

Under the obligation to the legacy of the 20 million Soviet dead and all antifascist fighters, the People's Chamber reaffirms with its support for the USSR's peace appeal the fraternal friendship and indestructible solidarity of our socialist state with the USSR, which as the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition brought us peace and liberation.

Today, when the fate of mankind is at stake, the cooperation of all peace-loving people of all countries is necessary. The danger of the complete destruction of life on earth through a nuclear inferno demands joint action. In agreement with the Moscow appeal, the GDR People's Chamber considers it its highest duty to spare no effort to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for a change for the better in international relations despite differences of opinion and different ideologies. Convinced that there is no fateful inevitability about wars, the elected representatives of the GDR people urge that war be combatted before it has started. The Soviet proposals, which are aimed at preventing a militarization of space and ending the arms race on earth, have the emphatic support of the People's Chamber.

We deputies of the GDR People's Chamber welcome the USSR's new initiatives:

- to agree to a moratorium of space, strategic, and medium-range weapons for the duration of the negotiations;

- for the unilateral moratorium to November on deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures;

- to agree to a complete ban on all nuclear weapon tests by 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

Implementation of these Soviet peace proposals would bring about a tangible improvement in the international political climate, build confidence, and encourage constructive, substantive negotiations. It is a particular concern of the GDR, situated on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, that the policy of detente is continued and endowed with a lasting character.

For the sake of the dead of the last world war and of the lives of the present and future generations, relations between the states must be predictable and peace must be secure. This would correspond to common sense, reality, and the sense of responsibility for a common peaceful future.

The GDR People's Chamber appeals to the parliaments of all the world's states to do their utmost to see that the first human right, the right to live, is defended and guaranteed.

Stoph Speaks

LD042311 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Speech by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on 4 July in Berlin at 11th session of the People's Chamber -- recorded]

[Text] A high-priority concern of the law is deepening the trusting collaboration of all parties and social organizations united in the National Front to realize the policy of workers' and peasants' power in effectively promoting the initiatives of the working class, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, young people, and all other working people, and in including the citizens even more closely in the resolution of national and local problems.

The legal regulations are based on the new requirements resulting from the increasingly intensive interlocking of political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural tasks and the tasks assigned in the sphere of national defense for the integrated activity of local elected assemblies and their councils. The high political responsibility of local state organs rests above all on the fact that their activity directly affects the interests of citizens. They expect their elected assemblies and the members of these, chairmen and members of the councils, and the mayors to grapple with matters of daily life, to take the necessary decisions at the right time, to conduct a constant dialogue with the people, and to give them a reply to every question. Such a true-to-life style of working encourages the citizens' desire to take part even more actively themselves in helping complete state and local tasks. This contributes to the well-being of the citizens, consolidates their love for their homeland, and strengthens their solidarity with our socialist state.

The responsibility of local state organs for the management, planning, and organization of territorial rationalization is being regulated by principles in law for the first time. In territorial rationalization, the unity of central state management and planning and autonomous activity by the combines, enterprises, and local state organs are expressed especially effectively and lead to the tapping of important national economic reserves. The focus here, completely in the spirit of comprehensive intensification, is on speeding up scientific-technological progress, improving the economical use of energy and materials, optimizing transportation processes, and increasing the production of consumer goods. Insofar as local elected assemblies execute their responsibility, as established in this draft law, more and more comprehensively, they will make a valuable contribution to the economic strengthening of the GDR and to improving the working and living conditions of our citizens. Thus, the advantages of socialist rationalization are being made directly tangible for the working people.

Honored members of parliament, with the planned legal regulations, the necessary preconditions are being created in the budget and finances as well, so local elected assemblies can fully execute their growing responsibility. I would like to remind you at this point that the volume of local state budgets has risen since 1973 from M22.8 billion to M44.5 billion in the current financial year; in other words, it has doubled.

For example, all the expenditures for the house-building program -- that is, M13.2 billion this year -- is planned in the local budgets; likewise, 98 percent of all expenditures of the GDR state budget for education and around three-quarters of expenditures on the health and social sphere and on culture are a part of our local budget. On the stable basis of a balanced state budget, the main source of which is created by the planned profits of nationally owned enterprises, local state organs bear high responsibility for the most effective use of the financial funds at their disposal.

An essential concern of the new law consists of strengthening scialist state power in the cities and municipalities, supporting the performance and efficiency capacity of the national economy by way of a socialist local policy that is related to life, giving better and better satisfaction to the material and cultural needs of the citizens, and further marking the socialist face of our cities, municipalities, and villages. The entire law that we are discussing is permeated by the principle that state management -- and thus also the activity of local elected assemblies, their organs, and members -- is, above all, work with people. This demands that one must always and everywhere carefully observe the citizens' proposals, comments, and complaints. This is an essential characteristic of socialist local policy.

Belgian, Angolan Bills Presented

LD042055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- In Berlin today in the People's Chamber, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, minister of justice, and Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, presented the bills for treaties between the GDR and Belgium and between the GDR and Angola.

Well-developed bilateral relations between states that belong to different systems have a positive affect on the relationship of trust in Europe and on the strengthening of peace, Heusinger stressed. This aim is also served by the treaties in question between the GDR and Belgium on mutual assistance in law enforcement in criminal matters, as well as the enforcement of claims for alimony and the recognition and implementation of decisions on claims for alimony. They were signed 12 December 1984 in Berlin. The conclusion of these agreements was an expression of the comprehensive relations between the two states and affirms again their desire to promote friendly cooperation on the basis of the aims and principles of the Helsinki Final Act. As the minister stressed, both agreements, which are characterized by the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation, will contribute to increasing certainty on legal positions in interstate relations.

Bilateral cooperation between the GDR and the Angolan People's Republic is meanwhile regulated by more than 40 agreements and treaties, Oskar Fischer said in presenting the bill on the consular treaty between the two countries of 6 October 1984. The contractual regulation of the extensive consular questions that emerge from this is, in view of the constantly growing scope of this cooperation, of practical significance and directed toward the comprehensive protection and effective representation of the rights and the interests of the treaty states and their citizens.

Relations between the GDR and Angola are developing dynamically and to the benefit of both states on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, the GDR foreign minister said. This treaty, concluded in 1979, opened a new stage in relations characterized by trusting cooperation. The visits, talks, and agreements at the highest level decisively contributed toward their high standing. Fischer pointed out that close relations of solidarity exist between the GDR and all the nationally liberated states in southern Africa.

HONECKER DISCUSSES TIES WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD031732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1036 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, received today for a farewell visit U.S. Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary Mrs Rozanne L. Ridgway.

In the talk the two sides noted that it would be timely and useful, in the interests of stabilizing peaceful coexistence between states with opposing social systems and the development of mutually advantageous relations, to give further impetus to the political dialogue between the United States and the GDR.

With reference to the tense international situation, Erich Honecker stressed the need to halt the arms race on earth and ban it in space, and also the GDR's interest in positive results at the Geneva negotiations, in line with the joint Soviet-American statement of 8 January 1985.

Erich Honecker thanked Ambassador Ridgway for her businesslike and constructive work in the service of developing peaceful relations between the GDR and the United States and asked her to convey his greetings to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

HONECKER, MARCHAIS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD031825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 3 Jul 85

["Joint Statement by the SED and the PCF" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, have adopted the following statement of the 2 July meeting:

World War II ended 40 years ago. As a result, many years of suffering and destruction that led to enormous human and material losses came to an end. Hitlerite fascism was conquered. Freedom triumphed over barbarism. This was an event of historic significance for the history of mankind.

How could one not, as the moment of celebrating victory over fascism, recall how very much the ties of friendship and solidarity that exist between the SED and the PCF were forged in those joint battles?

Our parties, which were active in different situations, fought in the frontranks with all their might against fascism in Germany and Europe.

We do not forget that nazi terror, concentration camps, and prisons were directed first at the German communists and other progressive forces before they became a mighty machinery of mass destruction.

Hand-in-hand with many other antifascists, the German and French communists work together in resistance fights. Tens of thousands of them sacrificed their lives to conquer tyranny.

This common history has become deeply rooted in our consciousness. We shall never forget it.

True to this tradition, we underline our desire to strengthen fraternal cooperation between our two parties, in the service of peace and disarmament, and friendship between our two peoples, on the basis of respect, independence, and mutual interest, and for international solidarity, democracy, and socialism.

The shameful ceremony in Bitburg, which President Reagan took part in and which was intended to rehabilitate Hitler's sinister SS men, caused widespread indignation. Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais share this indignation. They bow before the countless victims of nazi barbarism. They forget neither the victims of the one nor the crimes of the other. This behavior, which makes a mockery of justice and morality, is no error. It is an integral part of a broad campaign that serves to extinguish, distort, and falsify the lessons of history. It is intended to disguise the facts.

It is intended to make us forget that the defeat of nazi Germany was the result of the joint efforts of the anti-Hitler coalition in a broad antifascist alliance. It is intended to make us forget the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, which inflicted decisive defeats on the aggressor at the cost of 20 million dead.

It is not the past that is at issue here, but central issues of the present.

The teachings of the victory of 1945 have burning topicality: Peace is the most precious asset. Freedom and independence are rights which are sacred to every people.

Today the question of peace is the main concern of the peoples. How can one not be deeply concerned about the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, the arms race, and Reagan's plan for the militarization of outer space?

We are concerned about the political statement of the Bonn summit of the seven leading capitalist industrialized countries, which support the U.S. position on blocking the Geneva disarmament negotiations with the USSR.

In view of this direction, which is dangerous for all European countries, in view of the policy of confrontation and arms escalation, the two general secretaries believe that activities for peace, security, and disarmament, for productive cooperation and for a simultaneous dismantling of the military blocs must be intensified.

The SED and PCF support peaceful coexistence among states and peoples in line with the principles agreed 10 years ago in the Helsinki Final Act. They stress the deep and lasting importance of all the regulations in that document and its relevance for security in Europe, for recognition of the sovereignty of each state, for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, for protection of the environment, and for respect for human rights and basic freedoms. Respect for the existing borders and rejection of all revanchist aspirations remains indispensable to security on our continent. It is of far-reaching significance that the GDR is doing everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace.

The existence of two sovereign, independent German states is an indispensible element in the balance of power and peace on our continent.

The SED and PCF are in favor of uniting their efforts for peace and disarmament.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais share the concern of all people arising out of the threat created by the U.S. "star wars" plan. Not only is this plan far removed from ending the nuclear arms race, but it extends it to outer space. This goes hand in hand with the stockpiling of weapons systems.

This raises the danger of a nuclear first strike. Additional billions of dollars are to be made available for the military budget. A new escalation of the arms race is at stake here. The survival, security, and independence of people are under threat.

Today all efforts must be aimed at averting such a development. What is at stake is the interests of all states, all peoples, and all forces that value life and common sense.

The two parties regard the new Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons as an encouragement to all peace forces and as a challenge to increase their efforts to ensure that results are achieved in line with the agreed aim of the negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais support a freeze on all research and tests on the militarization of space and a halt to all deployment of new missiles and weapons of mass destruction in East and West for the duration of the Geneva negotiations.

They oppose all violations of the existing SALT II agreement and are in favor of adhering to all other agreements on arms limitation.

They assess positively the unilateral moratorium announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the USSR on antisatellite weapons -- on condition that the other states act in the same manner -- as well as the proposed moratorium on the stationing of medium-range missiles and the countermeasures taken in Europe after the start of the stationing of the new U.S. missiles. Equally, they praise the proposal for a moratorium for the whole duration of the negotiations on the development, research, testing, and stationing of space weapons and the proposal to freeze strategic offensive weapons.

The two general secretaries underline the need to reduce military arsenals to the lowest threshold while preserving the security of all states and all peoples. They are in favor of using the resources devoured by the arms race for the fight against hunger and underdevelopment and for social progress.

The role of the people is very important in the struggle for peace and disarmament. Their activities are becoming increasingly apparent throughout the world. Statements from many countries are becoming more and more numerous. The majority of states, the Nonaligned Movement, people of very wide-ranging political, trade union, religious, or other persuasions in all countries, in all corners of the world, demand an end to the arms escalation. The strength and breadth of the peace movement has become one of the most important factors in the international arena over the past few years.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais underline that all states -- large, medium-sized, and small -- as well as all political and social forces must meet their responsibility for progress on the path toward limiting and reducing armaments and make their specific contribution to this.

The SED and PCF state their firm desire to do everything to bring together the great diversity of all forces of reason and realism that are willing to work for peace and disarmament.

Both parties note that the further development of relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the French Republic is an important factor for stability and security in Europe. They state that within the framework of the complex international situation, relations between the GDR and France must be developed in the interests of both countries and both peoples, of peace and security in Europe.

Important scope and potential exists for expanding the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural relations between France and the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais express their conviction that the development of excellent relations between the SED and PCF is an important contribution to this.

GDR, FRG TRADE UNIONISTS EXCHANGE VIEWS IN BERLIN

LD042310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Confronting all of the world's trade unions is the task of ensuring the right of all working people to a life in peace. This was said by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, and the FRG delegation of the Board of Public Services, Transport and Traffic Trade Union of the DGB, led by its chairwoman Monika Wolf-Mathies, today in an exchange of views in Berlin.

In this connection it is necessary to use trade union resources even more effectively for a coalition of reason and realism. He strictly condemned plans for the militarization of space. The extension of the arms race to space signifies a multiplication of the danger of a nuclear war.

LDPD, FDP OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS ON RELATIONS

LD041632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1014 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Gerhard Lindner, deputy chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], first deputy chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Peace Council, and Dr Armin Behrendt, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the LDPD Central Executive, met today in Berlin with FDP Bundestag Deputy Gerhart Baum, deputy chairman of the FDP, and Dr Burkhard Hirsh, member of the FDP National Executive Committee, for an exchange of views. In the talk, questions of mutual interest concerning international developments and relations between the GDR and FRG were discussed.

The meeting proceeded in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

KRENZ DISCUSSES YOUTH POLICY WITH PZPR CC GROUP

LD042100 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Jerzy Nastalczyk for a talk. Both mentioned that the youth exchange now taking place will again form a further high point in relations between the two countries. The holiday stay of 300,000 children and young people with their friends in the socialist neighboring country is convincing evidence of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and Poland. The guests from the neighboring country are acquainting themselves with the experiences of the SED youth policy.

BUDAPEST VIEWS UPCOMING GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD032225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] It was announced at about the same time in Moscow and Washington that a summit meeting between the USSR and the United States will be held in November. Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will hold discussions in Geneva on 19-20 November. Listen to the details in the report by Gyorgy Bolgar, Budapest radio correspondent, from New York.

[Bolgar] The news was leaked semiofficially yesterday by White House officials, and President Reagan also immediately confirmed it in his own way. While he was crossing the lawn at the White House, he was rushed by journalists and one of them asked if the news about the summit was true. Reagan did not answer but nodded smilingly and from then on the U.S. press considered the report of the Geneva summit to be official and certain. Nor did the White House wait for the official announcement, but began to attach comment to the news by saying that too much hope must not be attached to the meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan. The 3-day talks are more for familiarization because, after all, the U.S. President and the Soviet general secretary have never met before. True, Reagan did not hold talks with Chernenko, Andropov, or Brezhnev either. The last summit was held in 1979, when Brezhnev and Carter concluded the SALT II agreement.

Soviet-American relations since then -- as everybody knows -- have worsened greatly and it is already something that a White House spokesman now describes this relationship as correct. [sentence as heard] After Gorbachev assumed office President Reagan invited him to visit the United States, and news also spread to the effect that Gorbachev was going to travel to New York in the autumn for the UN Assembly session. But in recent months there has been no progress in the principal Soviet-American negotiation issue at the Geneva arms limitation talks, so the plan for the U.S. visit has gradually become less and less probable. The fact, however, that the meeting will take place in a third country demonstrates nevertheless that the leaders of both countries are endeavoring at least to assume a direct approach, and in the present situation this is no small thing.

A State Department spokesman went a step further, saying that the view of the department is that it is possible as well as necessary to solve the most important problems. The United States is ready to do its part, he added. Of course, one of the principle questions of the next 4 and 1/2 months is what the United States considers its tasks to be.

Television on Meeting

LD042228 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Since yesterday evening the main news and issue of world politics has been the Gorbachev-Reagan summit in November.

In Washington, Secretary of State Shultz gave a press conference. He said that President Reagan -- and here I quote verbatim -- expects of the summit the establishment of a more constructive relationship, intends to improve Soviet-American relations, and honestly endeavors to achieve agreements. Shultz said also that before November he wants to meet his Soviet colleague Eduard Shevardnadze to prepare for the summit and the negotiations in general.

These are nice promises, but it has never been a question of words. I say this also in the sense that the Reagan government's belligerent use of words is often followed by a more cautious policy. I refer here to the fact that at least he maintained the SALT II treaty; while using the language of the hawks he decided in favor of the moderates. The November summit is of special importance considering that by that time the President will have decided conclusively -- if you like -- about the fate of SALT, and about whether American wants arms limitation or would rather listen to those who consider it as an obstacle and wish to get rid of the constraints on armaments. We could say that it is a fateful summit, though we know well that it is wise not to expect too much.

In any case, this summit will be a much delayed one, but from the point of view of the future it is taking place under interesting personnel conditions. The USSR has a new and extraordinarily dynamic leader while the United States has a reelected president. If they manage to agree now, the chances for winning acceptance would be better than they were at the time of Carter, for instance. True, Reagan's time and his presidential effectiveness are limited. He would have to achieve something before the start of the notorious paralysis of policy during the election campaign for a successor. Thus the November summit must not be postponed; there must be a real hurry.

GROMYKO, SHEVARDNADZE ROLES IN USSR POLICY VIEWED

LD040921 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 3 Jul 85

[From the "Ten Minutes of Foreign Policy Program"]

[Excerpts] Istvan Kulcsar will now familiarize you with the career of the new and the old USSR foreign ministers.

[Begin recording] [Kulcsar] Gromyko's successor in the post of foreign minister is Eduard Shevardnadze, until now the first secretary of Georgia Communist Party. Although his daily work has tied him to Tbilisi, he has nevertheless traveled much in the world, from Austria through Tunisia and Brazil. He visited Hungary in 1981 and acquired information. In his position as foreign minister, if I am not mistaken, he will hold talks first with Peter Varkonyi, his Hungarian colleague, whom he will meet in the next few days. His first foreign trip will be to Helsinki at the end of the month, where the foreign ministers of the 35 countries are taking part in the security and cooperation conference which began 10 years ago. He will have the opportunity for bilateral talks with some of his colleagues, among them U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Preparations for the USSR-U.S. summit will probably be on the agenda of their talks. [end recording]

Washington has followed with great interest the Soviet changes of personnel. After all, Andrey Gromyko has played an important role in relations between the two countries for almost 4 decades. Gyorgy Bolgar reports from New York on the most characteristic opinions.

[Begin recording] [Bolgar] THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes that a statesman and diplomat possessing Gromyko's experience who is also a Politburo member will in the future obviously take part in determining the course of Soviet foreign policy. The daily running of foreign affairs will naturally be taken over by new Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. However, since he has worked for a long time as the head of the Georgia Communist Party and obviously has much less foreign affairs and foreign political experience than his predecessor at 75, the United States considers it probable that General Secretary Gorbachev will take a larger share than previously in the direction of Soviet foreign policy. [end recording]

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, LEADERS HOLD TALKS

LD041121 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, paid an offical visit to Hungary, from July 1 to 3, on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

The Egyptian foreign minister met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held talks with Peter Varkonyi, and met Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food.

In cordial and frank talks the parties exchanged views on the topical issues of the international situation, and expressed the intention of their countries to make an active contribution to the stabilizing of world peace and security, the cause of disarmament, and the strengthening of international cooperation. The parties paid great attention to the Middle East region. Despite their different views on the way to a settlement of the crisis, it was agreed that the earliest possible restoration of peace in the Middle East would serve international security and the interests of peoples in the region.

The Egyptian foreign minister and Hungarian negotiating partners surveyed the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Arab Republic of Egypt, and stated with satisfaction that in the recent period relations had been developing successfully, and there were further prospects for development primarily through economic cooperation.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid invited Peter Varkonyi for an official visit to Egypt, which was accepted with thanks.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR ADDRESS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Losonczi Opens Session

LD281944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 85

[From the "Evening Magazine" program]

[Excerpt] Once every 5 years, the National Assembly session does not open with the ringing of the bell, there being no elected president to ring it. On these occasions, the task of opening the session is fulfilled by the president of the outgoing Presidential Council. At today's session, Pal Losonczi greeted the deputies.

[Begin Losonczi recording] Esteemed National Assembly, my dear fellow deputies: On the occasion of the founding session of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, I greet my fellow deputies, and especially those who represent their electors in this body for the first time. At the general elections and in the second round of elections, held on the basis of the new electoral law, our people have unambiguously expressed their faith in our policy, which was approved by the 13th MSZMP Congress and which the PPF proclaimed to be a national program in its election appeal.

I would like to use this place and occasion to express my thanks to the electorate for the responsible decisions they made and for the confidence they expressed in us in the course of the elections. I can state on behalf of all of us, that we know in contemporary Hungary that being a member of the body exercising popular sovereignty -- to be a National Assembly deputy -- means the committed service of the people and we shall carry out our work in full awareness of this.

The electors expect that we do our work as deputies with even greater circumspection and a sense of responsibility than previously, taking into account the opinions of the communities. At the same time they expect the relations between the electors and the deputies to be even more vital, direct, and closer. All this applies to the National Assembly deputies just as much as to the members of the local councils. We must create circumstances -- and in this we, National Assembly deputies, bear a great responsiblity -- in which the creativity and creative talents of our citizens can develop without hindrance, in which the national unity based on the shared interests of socialism can strengthen.

Our responsiblity is made even greater by the fact that we must carry out our tasks amidst difficult circumstances, in an international atmosphere burdened with tensions and contradictions. There are years ahead of us which are rich in tasks, which require a great deal of work, and we, on the basis of the rights and obligations bestowed upon us by the mandate which we receive from our electors, must work on the flowering of socialist Hungary. It is with these thoughts that I open the founding session of the National Assembly and wish my fellow deputies much success in their work carried out for the benefit of the public. [applause]

Esteemed National Assembly, on the basis of Paragraph 4 of our statutes, the founding session of the National Assembly is chaired by the father of the house until the office-holders are elected. For the third time now, the title of father of the house belongs to our fellow deputy, Dr Laszlo Pesta. [end recording]

The father of the house greeted his fellow deputies, making special mention of those who had served with him as deputy for the past 40 years, namely Janos Kadar, Gyula Kallai, Antal Apro, Jozsef Bognar, and Laszlo Nanasi. Then the National Assembly entrusted the function of junior clerk to the two youngest deputies, Mrs Edit Bodo nee Rozsa and Marta Zanka. Then Lajos Papp, chairman of the National Election Presidium, gave his report.

Lazar Speech

LD281926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 85

["Short speech" by Premier Gyorgy Lazar following the 28 June swearing in of the elected members of the Hungarian Government at the National Assembly in Budapest -- recorded]

[Text] When, a few minutes ago, we took the oath of office in front of the president of the Presidential Council, we committed outselves to devote all our efforts to strengthening and developing our homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic. I shall now repeat, in front of this National Assembly: We wish to fulfill the task assigned to us out of inner conviction, with responsibility toward the people, and to the best of our ability in such a way as to earn the honorable confidence you have placed in us. I hereby announce that we shall work out, taking the political guidelines that express the will of the people -- which is our obligatory basis -- the government's working program for the next 5 years, and that we shall submit it at the next session of the National Assembly, in line with the specifications of the Constitution.

Without going into detail, I wish to signal that in our working program we wish to give prominence to the tasks whose fulfillment can make the building of our socialist society more fruitful and dynamic.

Today it is clearer than ever before to us that the first and most important condition for this is the improvement of the productive capacity of the economy. Only with more efficient work that is higher in quality can we surmount the economic backwardness, which is due to historic causes and our circumstances, and which has caused so many problems in recent years. Keeping in sight the quality and efficiency demands and the need to increase income-generating capacity, we have started to formulate the seventh 5-Year Plan for the people's economy, and in this framework we are pursuing the coordination of plans with the USSR and other socialist countries.

At the 40th CEMA session which ended yesterday, we felt convinced that we are not alone in our intentions. All member-countries see in the faster unfolding of the intensive features of development their national goals and the most important economic conditions for the realization of our common endeavors. Starting from this premise and following the stance of the summit meeting held last year, the demands of quality were given the greatest emphasis in the resolutions of the session.

In our working program, we shall also introduced and submit for debate the concepts that sketch out what we wish to do to develop governmental and administrative work and the management system, in order to open up an even greater scope for the independent and responsible action of the executive and economic organs and for the assertion of individual talent. We are aware that the qualitative conditions are favorable, if the man working for his community is rewarded with esteem, and if diligence and knowledge receive worthy recognition.

We therefore also wish to show what plans we have for further institutionalizing socialist democracy, for developing science, culture, and education, and for increasing the moral and material recognition of good work.

In planning our program on foreign policy, our point of departure is that it will continue to be a fundamental task of the government to secure the best possible external conditions for the continuation of socialist construction. Thus, in harmony with our national interests and in defense of our security, we wish to make our friendship with the USSR and with the fraternal socialist countries even closer. We shall continue to endeavor to fulfill our obligations that arise from our membership in the Warsaw Pact and to contribute at the same time to the success of the struggle for the preservation of European and universal peace.

We shall continue to support the struggle of peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, and we are ready to develop our ties further with the capitalist countries, also on the principle of equality and mutual advantages.

Dear comrade deputies, I cannot miss this opportunity to call your attention to our most immediate task, to the importance of fulfilling this year's plan. I do not believe there is any need to convince anyone about the immediate nature of this task. It is publicly well known that this is the first of our plans for a long time that is not a step backward for domestic consumption projects, but a preservation of real wages and some increase in investments while improving the foreign trade balance.

This, of course, is only possible if output increases at the planned rate. It is also known that, due to unfavorable trends in external market conditions, and as a result of the losses suffered because of the severe weather, we can only achieve the tasks we have designated with more and better work than had been originally planned.

The facts show that we have only been able to make up part of the backlog. Economic output is improving more slowly than it is capable of and more slowly then required. The joint task of the government organs and the economic leaders is to provide the conditions that will make it possible for collectives to assert their willingness to act and will contribute to our being able to achieve -- or approach, at least -- the goals laid out in this year's plan.

Esteemed National Assembly, dear comrade deputies, in the name of members of the government and myself, I wish to again thank you for the confidence you placed in us, and I take this opportunity to wish my fellow deputies good health and success in fulfilling their responsibilities.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS CEMA SESSION REPORT

LD041820 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI) -- In its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers heard and noted a report on the 40th CMEA session. The government ordered the competent ministers and leaders of national authorities to ensure the organized and coordinated implementation of tasks.

The Council of Ministers received a report on the implementation of the programme aimed at increasing the production, and improving the sales of vegetable and fruit. It has established that for the time being the programme is implemented haltingly and slowly. It called those concerned to accelerate the fulfillment of the tasks set, and take measures to improve the organization of sales.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Donald James Walker, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand to Hungary, presented his credentials to Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, in Budapest Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 3 Jul 85 LD]

URBAN ON GOVERNMENT REACTIONS TO STRIKE CALLS

LD031934 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- Here are some more details on a news conference given here yesterday by Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban as reported by the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today.

Referring to Western media reports on a session of the National Defence Committee (KOK) and their comments on that, Jerzy Urban quoted the Voice of America which claimed that "the session of the National Defence Council (sic) last Saturday called by the prime minister and party chief was probably held in response to calls for strike."

The Voice of America said that the session was the third one over 19 months of KOK's existence and claimed that the PAP agency did not report on the topic of its debates.

Speculating on the reasons behind KOK session, the Voice of America stated that: "However, Warsaw-based Western correspondents assume that the session was called to consider a possible reaction of the authorities to strike. For it is within the powers of the National Defence Council to declare a state of emergency in cases when the communist rule is threatened."

"This, of course, is part of creating a pre-strike neurosis, based on untruth and inaccuracy," the government press spokesman said.

Jerzy Urban went on to say: "KOK has been operating not for 19 months but for over 20 years. It was not the third session because the number of sessions held is much greater. It is not true that the PAP agency did not report on the topic of debates. Suppositions that the calling of the session was connected with the declaration of strike finds no justification in the review of topics quoted by PAP as those on the session's agenda and ensuing from the committee's normal duties."

"On June 30, Radio Free Europe said that 'the government, vigilant members of the PUWP, ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve], People's Militia, KOK, and the apparatus prepare to defend the country against its people and introduce the neurosis of the state of siege'. This is how Radio Free Europe commented on false speculations by Western correspondents that the KOK session was called as a result of coming to the conclusion that the country was threatened in connection with that regrettable strike call which was not obeyed even by those who called for strike. For example, Walesa, who did not obey himself," Urban said.

The government press spokesman also referred to a propaganda campaign in the British press waged against Mr Maxwell, a publisher who dared voice slightly different opinions on Polish issues than the rest of the press.

Jerzy Urban went on to correct false reports published in this connection and said: "As part of this campaign, THE TIMES daily and some other British newspapers started to speak of sales of Sinclair computers in Polish 'Pewex' (hard-currency) shops at a price of 60 dollars per one, and this is being linked with Mr Maxwell's name, that is that allegedly he is the one to export such cheap computers to Poland."

The spokesman said that "Pewex" conducted trade talks with Sinclair Company with a view to purchasing computers, but the talks were broken off because the company went bankrupt. As the company was put on sale "Pewex" sent it inquiry but, so far, has no reply from London. "In this connection, any information on the price of Sinclair computers in Poland or that we will sell them at all is either untrue or premature.

"This information was accompanied by a commentary that such computers will be available only for high-ranking communist officials and that only rich party comrades will profit by this sale of computers," the minister added and denied it by saying that "those who lived in Poland even for a week could find out that it is not party officials who are most frequent 'Pewex' customers, but it is rather people of other convictions that have dollars."

The spokesman also protested against Norwegian press reports on a pseudo-hunger strike staged there by Polish citizen Knihnicki. The thing is that the Norwegian press accused the Polish Government press spokesman of lying when he told a news conference that Knihnicki was a petty robber and criminal tried for tearing trousers off drunkards and for house breaking, not involved in any political activity and that Knihnicki lied when saying that he was imprisoned for that activity. In connection with charges of deviating from the truth made against me, I presented documents on Knihnicki to Scandinavian journalists and REUTERS and DPA agencies," said Urban.

WESTERN COVERAGE OF SOLIDARITY STRIKES CRITIZICED

Western Correspondents Scored

LD041903 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Last Tuesday, Minister Jerzy Urban, speaking at a press conference, quoted from reports sent from Warsaw by some Western correspondents describing events that did not take place. They concerned the alleged strikes by Polish workers against meat price increases. Today the correspondents of REUTER, AP, AFP, and UPI were invited by the Government Press Office to visit the Warsaw steelworks and the Ursus plant to check for themselves if the strikes they wrote about did in fact occur there. The AFP and UPI representatives excused themselves by saying they did not have enough time. The correspondents of REUTER and AP, given an opportunity for unrestricted conversations, treated their visit in a specific manner. All their questions boiled down to the desire for confirmation of the allegations and reports sent in their dispatches. The workers answered that at the steelworks, apart from leaflets distributed outside the main gate on Monday, they did not encounter any opposition activities and that in some places there was a foul smell as vials containing malodorous substances were smashed by unknown perpetrators:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The foreign journalists refused to be filmed while talking to the workers. They also decline to discuss, before our cameras, contradictions between what they wrote for their readers about the situation in Poland and what they heard from the Warsaw workers.

[Reporter, questioning unidentified workers] The Western journalists talked to you. Can we find out what questions they asked?

[First worker] About whether there were kinds of protests, maybe; the effect of the price rises.

[Second worker] I said the increases were not great and did not impoverish me, so they asked me: How much do you earn? I said 24,000 to 25,000. How much does my wife earn? Is this enough? So I said it is enough. They they asked me if I belong to the union. So we said we do not belong, we belonged to Solidarity, but we do not now belong.

[Reporter] But they did ask if there were disturbances at Ursus?

[Second worker] Yes, they did.

[Reporter] Can we know what you said?

[First worker] I said how it was: There was nothing. He said: Was there a break for lunch, did we spend longer on it? Well, it was like any other normal lunch. We worked normally; there were no strikes. They asked if we saw that people were striking in other departments. They did not strike; we all worked normally.

[Second worker] They asked what happened on Monday, did I know that there was to be a strike, were there any disturbances? Nothing happened. It was like a normal day and I did not hear anything.

[Reporter] Workers from the Warsaw teelworks and Ursus did not confirm the facts published by the Western press about the alleged disturbances at the Warsaw factories. But what will the reports be of those foreign correspondents from their visit to those work enterprises? This we will find out in the near future. [end recording]

When the foreign correspondents noticed the presence of Polish television, they threatened that if the film made by us were broadcast then they, in their dispatches, would say that their visits to the work enterprises were made possible for them just to provide them with previously prepared interviewees and to stage-manage their visit to the Warsaw steelworks and the Ursus plant. One must add that no one told them what route to take or with whom to speak at the enterprises.

RFE Blames Failure on Fear

LD041942 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 85

[All passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Commentary by Jerzy Malczynski]

[Text] From the beginning of June, Radio Free Europe [RFE] has reminded its listeners more than 60 times that they should strike. In doing so, it referred to various underground bodies operating in our country.

[Unidentified speaker] "The underground leadership of the union, the Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK], has called for a 1-hour national protest strike."

The above sentence comes from a broadcast made yesterday, when it was well known that the appeals of Western stations had met with no response. Obviously RFE also knows about it so it withdraws, using half truths as usual.

[Speaker] "Not all protests against new meat prices took the form of a strike. In some work enterprises there were short meetings held between workers and management, and in some the workers took an additional break."

In view of the fact that the operation inspired by Western stations failed, the authors from Munich complain: What has happened, and why?

[Speaker] "Why did the strike called by Solidarity's TKK have the scope that would allow it to be called a general strike? Why does a considerable majority of the Polish community, and particularly the workers, not wish to strike now, not wish to participate in street demonstrations? Why do they not want to strike and demonstrate in the present situation?"

This statement clearly indicates the instigators' perplexity, but nevertheless they try to find a reason.

[Speaker] "Personally, I do not believe that a decisive role was played by fear on that Monday. It was hardly probable that the July increases in meat prices only, and only by 10 or so percent, could become the cause of a general strike."

So, now we understand that the authors from Munich are concerned that only meat prices increased, and only by 10 or so percent. This is not enough for a strike. It seems that in the future they will try to urge the Poles to actions that will create the need for bigger price increases [words indistinct].

SOLIDARITY LEADER GETS 1 YEAR FOR HEADING STRIKE

AU031437 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 3 (AFP) -- Henryk Grzadzielski, a former official of the banned trade union Solidarity, was today sentenced to one year in jail for ogranizing and directing a one-hour strike in the city of Slupsk Monday, union sources said today.

The sources in Slupsk, west of Gdansk, said a local court had found him guilty of "organizing and directing a protest movement banned by the law", a reference to Monday's strike in a Slupsk farm equipment factory in compliance with a nationwide call by the Solidarity underground to protest meat price hikes.

Mr. Grzadzielski was arrested after the strike in his flat with four union colleagues who have since been freed. Under Polish law, he faced a maximum jail term of three years.

WARSAW ON ANNOUNCEMENT OF U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD041019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Grzegorz Dziemediwicz commentary on announcement of USSR-U.S. top-level dialogue]

[Text] The announcment, made simultaneously in Moscow and Washington, contains so very few words but at the same time gives rise to so many hopes. A summit between the two superpowers has been awaited impatiently and for a long time. Ronald Reagan has been the first American preisdent for half a century not to meet a Soviet leader. Relations between them, full of friction and mutual mistrust that was caused by the Reagan administration's hostile moves towards the USSR -- such as economic sanctions -- have had an execrable effect on the state of East-West relations as a whole. This has strongly troubled world opinion and affected increasing armaments and threats to peace. Finally, it was preceived over the ocean that the further denial of Soviet readiness for contacts on an equal footing would have an undesirable effect on the position of the United States itself. A thaw in Moscow-Washington relations is still a long way off, but the first step has already been made.

JARUZELSKI PAYS UNANNOUNCED VISIT TO ENTERPRISES

LD042132 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski today paid an unannounced visit to several work enterprises in Warsaw and the voivodship.

He talked with the work force of Polkolor in Piaseczno about problems of scientific and technological progress, home building, and social and living conditions. Gen Jaruzelski also visited the oldest factory in Pruszkow, the machine tool factory, and trade centers in Pruszkow, where he displayed an interest in market supply.

In the student hostel at Zwirko and Wigura Street he talked with young people preparing for entrance examinations.

LIS DENOUNCES GDANSK TRIAL AS 'DIRTY PROVOCATION'

AU031237 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 3 (AFP) -- Bogdan Lis, one of three Solidarity leaders jailed last month, said the trial leading to their conviction was a "dirty provocation against all Poles," in a tape recording made at his Gdansk prison.

The document, made on June 28, was made available to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

Mr Lis denounced the trial as "trampling on court procedure and the law without any scruples", saying it "brought shame on" Polish authorities.

The Polish Government "is in no way willing to honor its signature at the bottom of agreements and (international) conventions it has signed regarding respect for human rights and union rights," he said.

Mr Lis, a signatory of the historic agreement between the government and the union in Gdansk in August, 1980, was part of the underground leadership, TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee] of the now-banned Solidarity union.

On the tape, he urged world opinion to "energetically protest" any legal violations in Poland so that "the Gdansk trial does not become the rule" in the country.

He also expressed "thanks to those who helped make the truth known about the trial, while the authorities wanted to bury it."

S&T COOPERATION SCHEDULE WITH GDR SIGNED

AU011736 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "A Schedule of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation"]

[Text] On 26 June, in Warsaw's Victoria Hotel where the 40th CEMA session is taking place, a schedule for carrying out the decisions of the 20th session of the Polish-GDR Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee was signed.

This session was held in Berlin in the beginning of June. It analyzed the decisions reached during meetings between the party Central Committee first secretaries of both our states -- Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker. The Berlin session determined basic ways of expanding trade and economic cooperation, especially industrial coproduction and specialized production. It is worth recalling here that this year Polish-GDR trade will exceed 2 billion [currency unspecified] for the first time.

The schedule was signed on 26 June by deputy premiers Janusz Obodowski and Gerhard Weiss.

It foresees that Poland will sign about 50 new agreements with the GDR before the end of the year on the production of chemicals and metals, and most of all electronic equipment and machines and equipment for various branches of industry.

Cooperation in science and technology will develop significantly. It will also involve joint research, connected with the chief paths of cooperation between the CEMA countries.

The schedule also establishes dates for the signing of agreements and programs between relevant factories, combines, and foreign trade organizations in order to implement the government agreements signed in Berlin. These involve cooperation in housing construction and associated construction work, iron and nonferrous metals production, the division of labor in the production of plant protection agents and pesticides, and performance of the cooperation program between the PPR and GDR automotive industries.

OLSZOWSKI SPEECH AT DINNER FOR 'ABD AL-MAJID

AU021018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] PAP -- In the evening of 28 June in Warsaw, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski gave a dinner for his Egyptian guest, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who is on an official visit to Poland.

In his speech, Minister Olszowski stressed the great importance of the visit by the head of Egyptian diplomacy, a visit we regard as a confirmation of the desire to develop and strengthen comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and peoples. This visit, he said, is also a good opportunity for a further exchange of views, and will serve as a stimulus to bilateral relations. He recalled that Polish-Egyptian relations possess a long and rich history, based on progressive traditions, mutual political and cultural interests, and positively developing economic cooperation.

Guided by the lofty ideals of struggling for liberty, the Polish people have always expressed their full support for the Egyptian people's aspirations and supported their heroic struggle for national liberation and against colonialism and imperialism, S. Olszowski stressed. We are carefully monitoring the Arab Republic of Egypt's activity on the international arena, especially in the Nonaligned Movement.

Both Poland and Egypt have paid for a return to independence in blood, S. Olszowski recalled. Therefore, the growth in international tension caused by the aggressive policies of imperialism and by the activation of cold war and revisionist forces is filling us with even greater concern today. These forces are striving to alter the strategic balance to their advantage and to disturb the existing political and territorial order. Permitting implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] program would mean nothing less than a new stage in the arms race, threatening all mankind with extermination, S. Olszowski said.

A glaring example of the imperialist policy of inciting conflicts and meddling in the domestic affairs of sovereign states is the situation in the Middle East, which is a potential danger to world peace, S. Olszowski stressed. Its source is Israel's aggression against the Arab peoples, and lately the atrocities committed upon the civilian population in Lebanon. A just and permanent solution to the Middle East conflict with the participation of all the parties involved must be based on a comprehensive settlement, taking into account most of all the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to their own independent state.

The continuing war between Iraq and Iran, causing increasingly serious and tragic human and material losses, is filling us with concern.

Finally, Minister S. Olszowski stressed that our country desires a further development and enrichment of all forms of Polish-Egyptian cooperation. We believe that there are still many untapped reserves in this sphere.

OLSZOWSKI, IRANIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD032025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, today received Mohammad Sadr, director general of the International Affairs Department of Iran. Under discussion was the state of Polish-Iranian relations. The sides defined the concrete areas for cooperation. Minister Olszowski expressed the conviction that rapid conclusion of the Iran-Iraq conflict is in the interest of the states of that region. It would also serve the cause of world peace. Mohammad Sadr conveyed a personal message from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Stefan Olszowski.

GLEMP ATTENDING SFRY, CSSR CYRIL, METHODIUS RITES

LD031647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, has left for Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. This year's celebrations, connected with the 1000th anniversary of the death of Methodius, the apostle of the Slavs, who together with his brother, Cyril, brought the Gospel to the people of central Europe, will take place there in the coming days. Jozef Cardinal Glemp was seen off at the Okecie Airport by representatives of the Polish Episcopate and by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs.

BRIEFS

TRADE TIES WITH AUSTRALIA -- Warsaw, July 3 (PAP) -- The Polish-Australian mixed commission, that has held its third meeting here, assessed the prospects of development in mutual trade relations and expressed satisfaction of the last year increase in turnovers. The commission found, however, that the trade level does not match the potentials of both countries. The Australian side resolved to offer credit concessions for its Polish counterpart to facilitate purchases of Australian-made goods, conditional, however, on an increase of Polish exports to that country. The Polish side expressed its interest in a considerable increase of exports to Australia. The Polish offer includes: coal mining machines and equipment, motors, tool machines, tractors, farming machines and planes, along with Poland's traditional exports to that market including textiles, footware, glass and pottery products, and fruit preserves. The Australian side also confirmed its interest in continuing their traditional purchases of Polish wool, hides, and cotton. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 3 Jul 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO GROYMKO

AU041459 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presiium:

Dear Comrade Gromyko, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, and myself personally, I have the great pleasure to extend to you cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election to the high position of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Our party and state attach particular importance to further developing traditional relations and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and the USSR, which is in full accordance with the basic interests of our peoples and countries and of the general cause of socialism and peace. We express the conviction that, in the spirit of our high-level agreements, Romanian-Soviet relations and international cooperation will further develop in the future, with a view of promoting peace, detente, and security in Europe and throughout the world, halting the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Extending to you once more warmest wishes for success in your activity, I take this opportunity to wish all working people in the USSR new achievements in building socialist and communist society, meeting the 27th CPSU Congress, and promoting the struggle for peace, disarmament, security, and cooperation in the world.

With fraternal greetings, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

CEAUSESCU GREETS REAGAN ON 4TH OF JULY

AU031800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1657 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/07/1985 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania conveyed President Ronald Reagan "warm congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity and progress of the friendly American people, for your personal health and happiness" on the Independence Day of the United States of America.

"I avail myself of this opportunity," the Romanian head of state's telegram reads, to express the belief that the relations of manysided cooperation between Romania and the United States of America, set on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, will continue to develop in all our countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation." [quotation marks as received]

OPREA, ANDREI ATTEND U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU041928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/7/1985 -- Francis B. Corry, charge d'affaires ad-interim of the United States in Bucharest, gave a reception on July 4 in marking the U.S. Independence Day. The guests included Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other members of the government, deputy chairmen of the Grand National Assembly, executives of ministries, deputies, men of culture and art. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and members of the diplomatic corps attended.

PLANINC LEAVES FOR 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' USSR VISIT

LD031218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today left for an official, friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The two premiers will discuss bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR, which has a long tradtion and friendly characteristics, as well as current international questions.

The Yugoslav delegation includes Jernej Jan, FEC member; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities.

At Belgrade airport Milka Planinc was seen off by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC; Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the FEC; other senior officials; and also representatives of the Soviet Embassy.

Spokesman on USSR Visit

AU021401 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 85 p 7

[TANJUG report on press conference held by Zeljko Jeglic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, in Belgrade on 27 June]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jun -- In connection with the forthcoming visit of Milka Planinc, president of the [FEC], to the USSR, Jeglic said:

"As is known, relations between the SFRY and the USSR are successfully developing on the basis of principles of independence, sovereignty, integrity, equality, noninterference, and respect for the two countries' own paths of socialist development and different international positions. These principles were determined by the Belgrade Declaration in 1955 and the Moscow Statement in 1956 and have been confirmed at all subsequent meetings of President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders with Soviet leaders. They represent a lasting and irreplaceable basis for a stable and successful development of the Yugoslav-Soviet relations. Good and developed relations are the best confirmation of the historic significance, value, and topicality of these principles.

"We attach great importance to Milka Planinc' visit to the USSR," Jeglic said. "We expect that the visit will be yet another contribution to the further development and advancement of the already developed and friendly relations between the two countries. This visit is a part of the continuity of visits and dialogues that -- as experience has confirmed -- have always had an important place in the development of political and economic relations and cooperation as well as in the development of relations and cooperation in other fields."

Reportage on Planinc Visit

For reportage on the visit to the USSR by Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, including reports on her meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 5 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

LD042227 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Our commentary this evening focuses on Soviet-U.S. relations. The occasion is provided by the agreement reached between the two superpowers after behind-the-scene contacts on a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting which will take place on 19 and 20 November in Geneva. Here is Milika Sundic:

Although, judging by the official statements by both sides, not much progress has been made at Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missile weapons, the Kremlin and the White House have succeeded in agreeing on a Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan meeting in Geneva on 19 and 20 November. This will be the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting since 1979, when Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev met in Vienna.

The agreement on a Gorbachev-Reagan meeting has come earlier than expected. It was known that negotiations to this end were in progress, but, in view of the complete deadlock at the Geneva negotiations, it was believed that they would go on for much longer. The idea of a meeting between the two superpowers' leaders originated from President Reagan. An invitation was delivered to Gorbachev by Vice President Bush, who attended the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko in mid-March. From that time until yesterday's official confirmation of the meeting, this subject dominated all Soviet-U.S. contacts and Reagan-Gorbachev correspondence.

The White House, let us recall, advocated a meeting in Washington or New York, but Moscow was against it because, among other things, Mikhail Gorbachev will not go to New York to attend the celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the formation of the United Nations. It is very likely that Gromyko, the new head of the Soviet state, will do that instead.

The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting is to be preceded by yet another Soviet-U.S. meeting at the ministerial level. In other words, an agreement was reached at an earlier stage on a meeting between Gromyko and Shultz in Helsinki when the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki document is marked. In the meantine, Gromyko has been made head of the Soviet state, so Shultz will meet Shevardnadze, the new Soviet foreign minister, instead. The meeting between the two ministers will take place at the end of this month, that is on 31 July and 1 August.

What matters most at this moment, however, is what can be expected of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. Some progress might be made at the Geneva negotiations over the next 5 months, which, more than anything else, would contribute to a more successful outcome of the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting. If, however, there is no progress in Geneva, it is clear that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting cannot be expected to produce any turn-about in relations between the two superpowers. In any case, the U.S. side has already announced that the United States is not at all expecting much from the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Judging by everything, Moscow is of a similar view but thinks that the United States is not in fact interested in seeing any progress either in Soviet-U.S. relations or in the Geneva negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missile weapons and demilitarizing space.

Still, regardless of what can and cannot be expected from the Soviet-U.S. summit, it is significant that the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting has been agreed upon, if for no other reason than it will give the two leaders an opportunity to meet each other personally, which is also of great importance.

MEDIA REACTION TO SOVIET LEADERSHIP CHANGES

TANJUG Comments

LD031855 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1438 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 2 (TANJUG) -- Today's personnel changes in the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union have brought, apart from expected ones, also surprises.

For the first time since 1977, the Supreme Soviet has not used its constitutional prerogative to entrust the post of the head of state to the Central Committee CPSU general secretary. This change was explained by CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who proposed Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko for the post on behalf of the Central Committee. However, few could conceive that 57-year-old Georgian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, who so far never engaged in foreign policy, would be elected foreign minister.

Apart from initial surprise, foreign observers feel the changes are indicative of certain changes in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Some observers believe that, apart from the continuity in the Soviet foreign policy, Shevardnadze will introduce some new element. The "new" element is being linked with certain indications of abandoning the policy of "bipolarism" in world politics, that is, the absolute priority given to relations with the U.S. in the Soviet foreign policy. This was recently hinted also by Mikhail Gorbachev who said relations with the U.S. were "certainly important," but that they do not take up the entire international activity of the Soviet foreign policy.

Papers View Changes

AU042027 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 July on pages 1 and 6, and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 July on pages 1 and 2 carry reports by their correspondents, Dragan Vukcevic and Dusan Pesic respectively, on the 2 July session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow at which Andrey Gromyko was elected chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Mikhail Gorbachev was elected member of the Presidium; and Eduard Shevardnadze was appointed USSR minister of foreign affairs. Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 July on page 6 also carries under the column "People and Events" an article by Dusan Cukic entitled "Diplomat at the Helm," on the election of Andrey Gromyko as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BORBA's correspondent Dragan Vukcevic, in his 1,200-word report, notes that Gromyko's election marks a break with the practice of 8 years according to which the head of the party was simultaneously also head of state. He points out: "But the appointment of Shevardnadze as chief of diplomacy confirms that the conduct of foreign policy will continue to be held by the country's inner party leadership, the Politburo." Reporting briefly on Gorbachev's explanation at the session of the proposal for Gromyko's election, Vukcevic says: "This explanation at the same time also represented a brief report on yesterday's party plenum that -- even though it was short -- insisted on a consistent implementation of the Politburo's views on eliminating 'lagging' in the society and on strengthening the CPSU's leading role. The election moves made today, that can be considered bold as well as necessary, lead to this conclusion. Time, in fact, changes the practice and therefore this demand must be persistently and consistently fulfilled, Gorbachev frequently warns. Resistance against this does exist and no great efforts are made to conceal it and therefore yesterday's decisions of the Central Committee on replacing some and appointing other officials are interpreted as a 'resolute beginning' of a cadre revival in the party and state organs."

Assessing Gromyko's election, Vukcevic writes: "Today Gromyko was relieved of his former functions but he has been relieved only formally. As head of state he will most probably appear at the United Nations next fall and, if an agreement is reached, also as an equal interlocutor with Ronald Reagan." In his past work Gromyko contributed to the fact that Soviet-American relations have become a matter of the "highest priority" in Soviet policy and for the public. "But it is also equally clear that the separation and head of the state marks the beginning of the implementation of Mikhail Gorbachev's 'course' of 'expanding cooperation' with the world." Vukcevic briefly reviews changes in the USSR leadership since the time of Nikita Krushchev and in conclusion deals with the appointment of Eduard Shevardnadze as minister of foreign affairs. He says: "In his 57 years Eduard Shevardnadze has never concerned himself with diplomacy, but he has very extensive political experience, a fact that is probably the reason for his appointment to the new position, the highest position ever held by a Georgian in the last 32 years."

In his 800-word article "Diplomat at the Helm," Dusan Cukic comments on Gromyko's election saying; "As it usually happens, time and circumstances do their work and thus, since yesterday, the eternal Andrey -- as he has been often characterized by the Western press -- has embarked, one would say, on an even more challenging path." Cukic reviews Gromyko's career and his work as USSR minister of foreign affairs, noting that the world press has often called him "hard as a wall" and "sharp as a sword." As regards the separation of the offices of the head of the party and the head of the state, Cukic says: "Gorbachev will obviously devote himself to party work and Gromyko will devote himself to state work. The former and the latter go hand in hand in the USSR. Gromyko's experience and reputation can also contribute to the development of better international relations and to the process of changes and stabilization of the course that began with the arrival of the new party leader. Judging by all available evidence, this will be a continuity of the policy in the manner and according to the conditions of the period.

"In his rich career as a statesman Andrey Gromyko has met with our country's highest leaders and has visited the SFRY on several occasions, Not least were his services in creating th basic documents on which the good relations between the two states are based and are developing. The SFRY and the USSR must seek new opportunities along this course of friendship and cooperation, while respecting the principles that have been confirmed in practice," Cukic concludes.

POLITIKA's correspondent, Dusan Pesic, in his 1,300-word report, notes that Gromyko's election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium has caused a "certain surprise because it marks a break with an 8-year tradition" that the party general secretary is also elected as head of the state. "In fact, the essence of the idea with which Gorbachev explains a new separation of the two functions (until 1977, the party general secretary formally never had been also the head of the state but, judging by all availalbe evidence at this time, it cannot be assumed that this is now an indication of a return to the old norms) is in the depth, seriousness, and comprehensive nature of the present tasks faced by the party and state in the announced process of reorganization and general reexamination of the method and experience in the management of economic and social affairs," Pesic says.

Pesic further comments on Gromyko's assumption of his new position and points out: "Andrey Gromyko, veteran of world and Soviet diplomacy and the man with the 'frozen face,' who never shows any emotions, has also accepted his duty in the same way. As the most authoritative representative of the old guard, he has decided in favor of the new and, according to all assessments, necessary processes and, helping Gorbachev from the very beginning, he has undoubtedly added yet another point to his diplomatic greatness.

For this reason his acceptance speech for the new position, too, was very short. He concisely accepted what Gorbachev had said before him and added only a few of his own emphases to that," Pesic reports.

Continuing his report, Pesic notes: "At the same session of the Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev was elected member of the Presidium, something which, according to the earlier established protocol, enables him to act in his meetings with foreign statesmen as a fully authorized member of the highest organ of state authority."

Pesic further comments on the appointment of Shevardnadze as USSR minister of foreign affairs and says: "The new head of Soviet diplomacy certainly will not have an easy task in view of the popularity, authority, and -- as regards the duration of service -- probably unsurpassed experience of his predecessor. However, foreign observers proceed in their first reactions from the assumption that the advantage of new people is in the fact that they can appear with new ideas. At the same time, it is said that, with Gromyko as the head of the state, Shevardnadze will be able to learn much.

"Everything that took place at the CPSU Central Committee plenum yesterday and at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet today shows that extraordinarily interesting new processes of analyzing the shortcomings that have been faced and of seeking new ways of activating policies and work in all direction have been initiated in the Soviet Union and that they involve the necessary accompanying changes, including, naturally, also cadre changes. The appointments made today confirm this conclusion and indicate that what is involved is only a beginning.

"It is now more apparent than it seemed earlier that the course on which the party has embarked, that is, the course of overcoming the old habits and slowed-down development and of changing the role of workers in the production process, the course that is mainly conducted by Mikhail Gorbachev, is much more difficult, deeper, and comprehensive and that it will require enormous efforts. It is in this sense that further changes, including cadre changes, can be expected at various levels."

Pesic further assesses relations between Gorbachev and Gromyko saying: All events since the extraordinary March plenum when Gorbachev was elected general secretary (on the proposal of Andrey Gromyko) show that there is a high degree of mutual understanding between the two statesmen and that Gromyko supports Gorbachev in his efforts to introduce the necessary changes in Soviet internal party and state life.

In conclusion of his report, Pesic writes that "Gorbachev is undoubtedly consistent in his idea that movement forward implies primarily an activation of the people. He does not hesitate to use the concept of self-administration of the people, although he still understands and proposes it in a somewhat limited version of an increased influence of the Soviets and of workers. Taking into consideration all his statements so far, the basic line appears to be based on the support of the masses and he sees and seeks this support as the best method of opposing the promoters and advocates of old habits."

Romanov's Departure Viewed

AU031220 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 2 July on pages 1 and 6 and Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 2 July on page 1 carry reports by their Moscow correspondents on the CPSU Central Committee session on 1 July at which Grigoriy Romanov was relieved of his Politburo post.

BORBA's correspondent D. Vukcevic in a 1,000-word report tells of the leadership changes effected by the Central Committee and says:

"The departure of the former first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, member of the Politburo, and Central Committee secretary in charge of the cadres sector was not unexpected. Romanov was last seen at the Lenin Mausoleum stand on 9 May, during the military parade on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory in World War II.

"Like any other change in the top party leadership, this one also did not remain without commentary. Illness is accepted as a reason for the 'change,' but it is also commented that motives of another nature are involved. The reason for this is the practice so far that many Politburo members who lived to a very old age or were sick did not retire (for instance Suslov and Pelshe recently).

"There is also some, even semiofficial comment that the changes in the Politburo were made in conformity with the 'turns' in the cadre policy, which implies the departure of some officials, and not only those in the highest party organs at the union or other levels. It is difficult to say whether the withdrawal of Romanov, who came to Moscow from Leningrad 2 years ago in Andropov's time, is connected with this. However, during his recent visit to Leningrad, Mikhail Gorbachev sharply criticized the Leningrad party organization for errors committed while Romanov was in charge."

POLITIKA's correspondent Dusan Pesic, in a 700-word report, relates the details of the CPSU Central Committee session and Romanov's dismissal from the Politburo, saying: "This decision did not appear a very great surprise. Romanov ceased to appear in public since the festive soiree on Victory Day, 8 May, [this date as well as date in third paragraph as published] and rumors about his illness spread later. However, quite unofficially it was also said that he perhaps did not completely agree with the new ideas about the reorganization of economic management and the present political course, and it was added that his work was not especially successful even at the time when he was the first party secretary in Leningrad, and some other things. All this has never been officially confirmed, so that today's statement on his health condition and pension stands as it is, although it was felt lately among foreign observers that because of all this he may step down from his post."

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES MEETS 28 JUNE

Report on Economy

LD031415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Financial consolidation has begun in a number of sectors, but the main tasks still lie ahead because the realization of this important task is running behind schedule. This was stated by Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, at today's session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces when appraising the effect of the measures introduced last year aimed at improving the financial situation of the economy and the banks. Klemencic said that in a number of work organizations difficulties were greater than last year and noted that the problem of illiquidity had grown more severe, especially in underdeveloped republics and provinces. The federal secretary for finance also briefed delegates on the measures due to be adopted by the federation in order to ensure financial consolidation as an important factor in reducing inflation, noting that it was also necessary to take steps to put relations in the unified Yugoslav market in order and speed up technological development in other fields.

According to Klemencic, the positive results are primarily reflected in improved financial relations with foreign countries. The increase in foreign debts in relation to the convertible currency area was halted in 1984, while this year a certain reduction in debt to this area has been achieved for the first time in many years. An increase in industrial and other forms of production has been received in the internal field last year and this year after several years of stagnation. More harmonized relations have been established in all the fields of consumption. The financial results of the economy's activity are more favorable than before, the downward trend in labor productivity has been halted, there has been an increase in the profitability of economic activity, and relations in the internal distribution of income are also more favorable. Initial results have also been achieved in tightening up financial discipline.

However, the main disruptions in the financing of reproduction (as received) still remained to be eliminated and numerous financial uncertainties had to be dealt with in the field of economic activity; in other words, genuine sources of funds had to be found to remove them.

Speaking about problems which seriously hindered reproduction or, in other words, represented a factor which prevented more rapid development, Klemencic first mentioned the fact that the economic share of income had declined over the past years. At the same time there had been a significant reduction in the portion of income allocated for public spending and welfare services, which was in keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, but other allocations from income had gone up, especially to cover rates of interest.

Figures also show, Klemencic said, that there was an unfavorable proportion between the total costs of economic activity and the income achieved. Last year this proportion was one to four. The achieved income amounted to 4.33 trillion dinars, while total costs amounted to 17.37 trillion dinars. Four dinars' worth of resources were needed to achieve 1 dinar's worth of income. This points to the fact that there are ample possibilities for reducing the costs of economic activity.

Economic activity is considerably burdened with so-called financial uncertainties. The most important ones are differences in the exchange rate of the dinar which are not covered.

Solutions that were accepted at the beginning of this year demand that the organizations of associated labor cover the differences in the exchange rate of the dinar, caused by the sliding of the dinar, as soon as they arise. However, a law has not yet been passed on the partial covering of the exchange rate of the dinar, which is due to convertible foreign financial credits.

Many of these financial uncertainties have already had an effect on inflation, but this effect will partly be felt in the forthcoming period, Klemencic stressed. He added that production, particularly industrial, is continuing to grow this year, but that the economy's financial results were less favorable.

Klemencic then pointed to the fact that lagging behind in achieving financial consolidation was partly due to a large number of organizations of associated labor and banks not preparing their programs of financial consolidation, and added that further positive movements depended on a change in the attitude, efforts to increase labor productivity, exploitation of capacities, greater financial discipline, and the tightening up of responsibility for business results in our economy.

Klemencic then talked about measures for reducing inflation and settling financial trends in the country.

The federal secretary for finance stressed that the draft law on special conditions for giving and using credits and guarantees for investments was in its final phase. Its aim was to encourage the self-financing of investments and the pooling of labor and resources, as well as to direct the largest part of the available investment funds toward priority activities. The amendments of the law on providing turnover funds is also in preparation with the intention to ensure pooling of resources on the basis of using unused amortization.

An analysis of the effect of interest rates on the financial position of the economy is also in preparation. Within this framework, Klemencic said, possibilities will be examined for returning to the previous level of interest rates and for coordinating interest rates with deposits.

Klemencic also announced an analysis of liquidity in underdeveloped republics and Kosovo, and stressed at the end that a more consistent implementation of those measures contained in the anti-inflation program which applied to establishing the responsibility of individual workers and administration and management organs was indispensable for the realization of financial consolidation.

Power Supply Discussed

LD031105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces discussed the reports on the performance and functioning last year of the so-called large systems: railway, post office, and electricity industry. After an extensive debate in the working bodies, delegates adopted the conclusions prepared by the committee for plan.

In the conclusions relating to the electricity system the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces stressed the importance of the maximum utilization of electric power capacities, which resulted in a considerable increase in the production of electricity by hydroelectric power plants, power plants and the Krsko nuclear power plant, as compared with 1983. However in view of the fact that shortages in electricity are expected in the next period, due to increased consumption and delays in the completion of new capacities, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces recommends that all competent bodies continue to ensure a high operational level of all the capacities.

Following the introductory report by Vlado Klemencic, Kemal Tarbar, an official in the Committee for the Credit-Monetary System, took the floor. He pointed to the special significance of the material prepared by the Federal Executive, adding that, in view of the disrupted financial balance in reproduction it is necessary to engage other working bodies of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in the discussion as well as the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the Association of Yugoslav Banks.

Delegates in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces elected Svetozar Polic to the post of judge juro of the Federal Court. Ramiz Crnisanin was relieved from the post of deputy federal legal officer and was replaced by Ivan Murini.

CROATIA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD032318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Zagreb, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Croatia SR Presidency today considered a report on the moral-political situation in the field of territorial defense in the Croatia SR.

The report is said to cover the essential factors which have an effect on the moral-political situation in society and on territorial defense. These are, on the one hand, the military-political situation in the world, which is characterized by the arms race and the increasingly arrogant aggressiveness of the military-political groupings which employ the most diverse methods of special war to attack nonaligned and developing countries, including the SFRY. On the other hand, our current economic difficulties are also reflected in the political situation and the mood in society. In this connection it was stressed that the more recent economic trends -- revival of production, increasingly successful inclusion in the international division of labor, and so forth -- are making a significant contribution to the realization of the program of economic stabilization and to the stabilization of political processes.

On the basis of the analyses carried out and on the basis of the discussion, the Croatia SR Presidency judged that the moral-political situation in territorial defense in the republic is good and that the existing political unity and combat readiness and the level of development of territorial defense enable territorial defense units and commands to successfully carry out all their tasks and duties.

It was emphasized that in the future the necessary measures should be adopted to effect further organizational, mobilizational, material, and cadre improvements in the continuing consolidation of territorial defense as an integral part of the SFRY Armed Forces.

The SFRY Presidency also passed a decision granting an amnesty to a certain number of persons.

ADMISSIONS TO SLOVENIA LC DECLINING RAPIDLY

LD032004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1249 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Summary] Ljubljana, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The number of new admissions into the membership of the Solvenia LC has been declining rapidly since 1980 when it admitted about 8,000 new members. As early as 1981, the number was halved and last year only 1,858 new members were admitted. Unless the trend of the first 5 months of this year changes, only about 1,400 new members will be admitted this year. At the same time over 3,000 members will be either expelled or struck off party records, which is twice as many as in 1980.

Discussing these negative developments, members of the Commission for Organization, Development, Cadre Policy, and Ideopolitical Training of the Presidium of the Slovenia LC Central Committee assessed the reasons to be mainly of a political nature. They are the outcome of the present economic and social problems and difficulties. The inability of the basic organizations of the LC to change the situation in their environments has a lot to do with it, and so have opportunism, inaction, and sometimes ideological disunity in the LC, the undermined moral image of the communists and the simplistic "judgment" that communists alone are responsible for this situation.